END OF THE DRAMA.

Parliament Finishes Its Labors for the Season and Is Proregued.

A STORMY TIME PREDICTED.

Prophesy of "A Member of Parliament" of Trouble Next Session.

DANGER OVERHANGING IRELAND

Disfranchisement of the Irish or Civil War the Alternative of Compromise.

DILKE'S NEWSPAPER SCHEME

Sir Charles Will Learn the Business and Be a Sub-Editor.

A LATEST PARISIAN FASHIONS.

Invented for Winter Wear.

FINE GOWNS FOR AMERICANS.

The Situation in Bulgaria-Another Labor Strike in Belgium-Bayreuth's Festival-German Cremation - Many Berlin Events.

From a Commoner. HOUSE OF COMMONS LIBRARY, WESTMINS-TER, Sept. 25 .- | New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE. -We have just gone through the very duil performance of proroguing parliament till-till when. That is the momentous question. The nominal date tells us nothing. All feel that at any mo ment the state of Ireland may be such that in the estimation of the government there will be no alternative but to call us together again for what would be to all the sad and repulsive business of passing a coercion bill. I think there are some conservatives who would stand out of that business, and I hope it will not be deemed necessary to attempt it. The ordinary law surely ought to be sufficient to meet most emergencies. The severest coercion bills are always passed by liberal governments. Conservatives generally would like to leave this disagreeable work to Harcourt, who performed it with so much zest in 1852. The government are not likly to put their followers through this ordeal unless disorder in Ireland becomes most dangerous and alarming, for the present ministers are glad

to get away, although they must feel their

difficulties but beginning, not ending.

MINISTERS LEAVING TOWN. Salisbury, Smith and others have already vanished, while Churchill goes abroad next Saturday. Very few members attended the last ceremony to-day. There are probably not a couple of dozen members in London out of 670. 'The secretaries and under-secretaries are like school boys going home—their faces radiant with smiles, laughing and joking with each other. Their aspect is in great contrast with their gloomy looks during the last few weeks. Let them enjoy their reprieve. The application of the Parnellite rack and thumbserew will again be repeated soon enough. For the moment the Parnellites have disappeared. Even Tanner has shaken the dust of the house contemptuously from his feet. I thought on Wednesday night tha he woulds have scalped the speaker, but friends persuaded him to go quietly home, though evidently he was much disgusted at not having washed his spear in blood. The more dignified leaders made a silent exit. Parnell has not been visible since Tuesday. He spreads himself in deeper mystery every

house his hand is felt and this answers the same purpose. A STORM BREWING There is no use disguising the fact that a storm is already brewing for the next session. Father Fahy's imprisonment has excited immense britation among the Irish members and will form the subject of many an exciting address in Ireland. English members look at the case in this light: If two Englishmen quarrel, one uses threatening language and the other complains, the defendant is called upon to find sureties to keep the peace. He does so and goes home. Father Fahy says, "No, I will not give sureties; I will go to prison first," and he Therefore English members have failed to see the justice of Irish complaints in the matter, for Father Fyhy only had to give bail and walk off. But nothing is the same in Ireland as in England. Sexton has shown that for Fohy to give bail would be like reproaching Evidently this is the general Irish feeling. yet how could the house of commons constitute itself into a court of appeals? The whole subject is surrounded by difficulties. All feel that it has most unfortunately oc-

curred just now, for Father Fahy remains in

prison, and his name will ring from one end

of Ireland to the other.

session, but if his face is not seen in the

DILLON'S FIERY SPEECIL Dillon's speech demanding the priest's re lease was full of fire and national eloquence His face, thrown into relief by his jet black hair, his earnest manner, thrilling tones animation and fervent appeals, all produced a great impression. When his own feelings are stirred no member of the Parnellite party can surpass Dillon in moving the feelings of an audience. He spoke at great length on Tuesday and very late. But the house listened intently to every word. In my judgment it was by far the ablest and most powerful speech delivered on the Irish side this season. Now that the curtain has fallen no thoughtful man can think lightly of the circumstances under which it will most likely rise again. There can not be a settlement of the Irish difficulty between now and January. ever be one? some ask in despair. One thing is certain, that the conservative and liberal union is a majority that cannot be got over. All theories about a division of the two sections by Internal quarrels, that are said to be gradually melting away the majority, are pure dreams of delusion. The country said at the last election "No disunion, no separation," Its word

Until all sides look that cardinal fact in the face no progress can be made toward a settlement. Admit it, and what follows? Some responsible compromise will probably be found in the way of extending large measures of local government to Ireland-giving to Irishmen absolute control over their own Mairs, establishing a peasant proprietary, and developing the fisheries, manufacand general industries all this nothing? Will exerything be rejected except a parliament on College Green? If so, parliament being constituted as it is, farewell to all hopes of neaceful settlement. In that case dark whispers are now often heard and may be only too sorrowfully prophetic, that the

distranchisement of Ireland or civil war. No man of any sense can look upon either alternative without dismay.

THE PARTY LEADERS. the past season, except Churchill, who has shown great command of temper, much tact readiness of repartee and debating skill. His industry is so great that he has sometimes sat in the house eleven hours out of twelve. He is never absent for a single day. Matthews only spoke once. It was a common place in style and language, and was delivered in the Old Bailey lawyer manner. Morley has somewhat improved, but he still depends far too much on notes Gladstone I refrain from criticising, but his own best friends will tell you that there is a falling off in his powers, physical and intellectual. This was ominously consplcuous this week when he spoke on the Irish side. Sexton delivered more telling speech than any of his comrades, but none equalled Dil-lon's. Minor members of the party de-voted themselves not without success to the work of harrassing and exasperating the onservatives. So ends the drama for this autumn. I cannot close these letters on this session without an ae-knowlegement of the wonderful accuracy with which they have been transmitted to you. I have seldom noticed a mistake in a single word. This is a triumph of tele-graphic skill. What the Wide-Famed Dressmakers Have

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, SIR CHARLES DILKE.

graphic skill.

Many Rumors About His Intentions Denied—The Truth Told, London, Sept. 25.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the Bris.]—An interview with an intimate friend of Sir Charles Dilke enables me to set at rest many conflicting and often absurd rumors now carrent re-

garding the latter's intentions and pros-

"In the first place," said this gentleman, "I am absolutely certain that Sir Charles does not intend to leave England permanently to make a home or a career in any other country. England is his home, and here he will remain in any event. Rumor again current to the contrary notwithstanding, it is not his intention to establish and control a London newspaper. He is too active a man to live an idle life, therefore he means, when it is feasible, to take a sub-editorial position on ome London paper, and thoroughly acquaint himself with all the ins and outs of ournalistic work. No; not as a reporter. That is hardly necessary, since an assistant editor's position will give him all the practical knowledge necessary. I don't suppose he would remain long at such work, but it would give him active employment for a year or two. Then if a political career were still forbidden him, he could drop journalism and pick up something eise. see, a man accustomed to hard work, as Sir Charles Dilke is must have something to keep him busy. Of course we all expect to see him again in parliament. He will, however, make no attempt to re-enter political life until the public are convinced he is worthy of their conidence. Then, I have no doubt, he will con-

A WORTHY MAN "I do not need to tell you that, as an old friend, knowing all the particulars of the case and much moral evidence which it was not possible to place before the jury, I think Sir Charles entirely worthy of dence. Furthermore, a rather intimate acquaintance with Chelsea convinces me that the oulk of the Chelsea voters share my opinion. Sir Charles is still the strongest candidate the liberals could select, and the only available one the conservatives fear. A conservative constituency, I think that under the most vavorable circumstances the liberals would have lost Chelsea at the last election A great number of the unionist-liberals made this certain, even if the rearrangement of the old borough had not made it probable,

tinue his career.

NOT FOR MONEY OR FAME. "You are perfectly correct. It is not for money nor for career that Sir Charles thinks of entering journalism. It will simply give him a scope for his energies until public opinion reverses its verdict and enables him to resume his career." Although I am not permitted to use my

informant's name, I am certain that his posi-tion toward Sir Charles Dilke gurantee his statement and make his denials of current amors entirely trustworthy.

PARISIAN POINTS. What the Modistes Have Prepared

For Wear-Returning Gaiety. Panis, Sept. 25 .- [New York Herald Cable -Special to the BEE.]-Paris is now resplendent in her brightest autumn attire. In the cool, crisp weather swarms of holiday makers are flocking home from seaside and mountain, and once more tall silk bats and formal frock coats reign supreme on the boulevards and the Camps Elysees, while the the Place de l'Opera Is brilliant with hundreds of officers returning from the manœuvres. They sip coffee on the balcony of General Boulanger's now famous military club, about which crowds gather in the evening, shouting, "Vive Boulanger," and newsboys are selling couplets set to the music of old Gallie melodies with the refrain, "Honneur

au Valllant General." THE PRENCH STYLES. Parisians are agitated by the grave question: What shall be worn this winter? 1 have consulted Worth, Dache and Morin on the subject of the fashlons for this winter They are to be richer than ever, but simple Velvets, costly satin, furs and brocades will reign trimmphant at balls and receptions, For out-door wear the ridiculous tailor suits will be gradually discarded. Cloth cotele and heavy silks will be the rule for walking costumes. Mantles and shawls will be quiet in tone, but sumptuous. Historical styles will continue to hold the floor, preference being given for Charles X, Louis XIV and Louis XV as to period. The fashionable colors will be the old and faded tints which delighted our great-great-grandmothers. Pale heliotrope, salmon pink, faint orange puce, and the palest pistache green, all will be much worn, especially for house dresses and tea gowns.

THE LATEST CREATION. To-day one of the oracles showed me his latest creation. "This," said he, "is destined to adorn one of the leaders of New York society." Looking, I saw an exquisite tea gown of pale crevette satin, embossed with floral devices in gold and silver. The front is open, showing some point d'Alencon drapery, spangled with gold beads. Round the waist is a very broad crevette sash. The whole gown is trimmed with crevette, os-

trich and marabout feathers. I next saw what is described as a plain carriage dress ordered by the same lady. Imagine a dainty costume of the richest moss velvet, the skirt draped on one side with large folds of uncut velvet, all embroldered with various shades of moss colored beads. Having dazzled me with this chef d'œuvre, the oracte led me to a pale yellow satin and tulle ball dress, the front embroidered with silver, the train, short, covered with yellow tulle, striped with crope, the bodice yellow, like the skirt, cut Diana fashion, one shoulder trimmed with silver,

end may be reached by one of two roads-the | the other with simple tulle. This costume also goes to New York.

A BRIDAL GOWN, In the same room the dressmaker's handmaidens were putting the finishing touch to As for the leaders of the parties, few have perceptibly improved their position during posed of tich, white faille, draped in front and stashed open, showing large fords of white erepe. It is trimmed with orange blossoms running wedgeways from top to bottom of the skirt. The train is over two yards long. The bodice is made high, with a garland of crange blossom crossing from shoulder to shoulder. The infairly effective, controversial speech, but dispensable veil is three yards long, of Brussells lace, trimmed with narrow flouncings o fvalencienne and caught up in the middle of the skirt by orange blossoms.

ROBE FOR A SPINSTER. Wealthy spinsters on "the down hill of life" might take a hint from this ball dress, ordered by a lady of uncertain age in Fifth avenue: The dress is made of pink damask; the front draped with black Chantilly, caught up here and there with pink, red and yellow roses. The train is cut along with a podice of pink damask, open back and front, and trimmed with black lace. The sleeves are transparent.

THE THING IN JACKETS. Imitation leopara skin jackets will be much run after this winter, especially by ladies not in society. Another more delicate creation is sucre d'orge velvet, mantle trimmed, with beetle-wing embroidery. Jet and black Chantilly pompadour costumes will hold their own. There is little difference between this year's and the last year's materials. However, the present are richer. A HISTORICAL REVIVAL.

One of the most striking historic revivals I saw was a Louis XIV visiting or carriage dress of old gold satin waist and skirt, with a very deep band, half a yard at least, of dark velours frappe, covered with an autique design in red, blue and old gold. Still more facinating was an absolute imitation of a Charles IX, court dress. A long gown of pale sheet moonshine satin, caught up very high on the side, disclosing an under petticoat of Cachon velvet, trimmed with a broad border of gold galloon.

A RAVISITING COSTUME. Lastly, I was shown copies of two ravishing dresses and a carriage mantle made for Lily Langtry. The first was a luncheon dress, a bewildering composition of pule pistache cloth, worn short trimmed round the neck with sable and down the front with dark brown passementeric ornaments. The next was a walking dress of the palest pink cloth, trimmed with oxidized mud steel possementeric, tied round the waist by a laded blue sash. The mantle of heliotrope fancy velvet in a peculiar snaky design was very long. Kound the throat was a deep Louis XIII gold embroidered collar. Cuffs to match completed this marvel.

CURRENT GERMAN EVENTS. The Great Song Festivals-Popularity

of Cremation-Various Items. Behlin, Sept. 25,- Special Cablegram to the BEE. |-The work of Germanizing the Polish provinces is being pushed forward rapidly. Nineteen new districts are being formed. No schoolmaster is appointed unless he has completely mastered the German, language. At Sfort, on the shore of Starnberg lake, where the body of the late King Ludwig was found, a cross has been erected, encireling which is a beautiful wreath of Alpine flowers. This splendid wreath was sent by Bavarians in America and is now preserved in the chapel of the Chateau Berg. THE BAYREUTH EESTIVAL

The Bayreuth festival was only a equalified ccess. The expenses were about three hundred thousand marks, while the receipts were three hundred and eighteen thousand, but the conditions were exceptional. The presence of Abbe Liszt gave especial eclat to the occasion, and a majority of the supernumaries accepted only a sufficient sum to cover their traveling expenses and hotel bills, while some of the performers, like Materna and Sucher, refused to accept any money whatever. Such liberality can scarcely be expected to continue and it is doubtful whether the festival will be repeated in 1887, notwithstanding the fact that a committee of sixty has been formed to insure its con-

PREPARATIONS FOR A SHOW IN '88 It is probable that the next festival will be held in 1888, when "Parsifal," "Tristan' and "Zolde" and the "Meistersinger" will be performed. Within the past few years 45,000 trees have been planted in the streets of Berlin. This means of beautifying the city has engaged the special attention of the authorities and the work is still being carried on wherever possible.

BOUNCING A SPANISH WAITER. Karl Oppenheimer, a Spanish subject em ployed in a well-known cafe in this city, has been ordered by the authorities to quit Berlin within twenty-four hours. It is not known what offense he has been guilty of.

POPULABITY OF CREMATION IN GERMANY, The popularity of cremation in Germany as a means of disposing of the dead is steadily increasing, and crematories are shortly to be erected at Hamburg, Darmstadt and Zurich. Previous to this time Gotha was the only town in Germany where cremation was possible. German, Austrian and Swiss cremation societies will hold a second congress at Gotha on Monday next, and an international congress, to which representatives of all countries will be invited, will meet in Berlin

in 1888. DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED GERMAN. The death of Professor Karl Damn at Karlsruhe is announced. He was 74 years of age. Professor Damn took an ac tive share in the struggle for liberty in Germany in 1848. He was a member of the Frankfort parliament of 1848, and joined the German republican party. After the dissolution of parliament Herr Damn returned to his native country, Baden, and took a leading part in the insurrection in progress there, and later became president of the diet established by the revolution. After the suppression of the movement in Baden by Prussian troops Damn fled to Switzerland, and from there made his way to London, where he settled as a teacher, Later he emigrated to Australia, married a German lady, and started a boarding school, which he conducted until he received amnesty from the government of Baden, when he returned to his native country, re-entered the public service, receiving the appointment to

the directorship of a college. A FEMALE HENRY BERGH. Litly Lessmann, operatic singer, has inaugurated a crusade in the Berlin newspapers, for the benefit of dumb animals, particularly dogs, horses and cats, for which she demands protection. She calls attention to the praise worthy efforts of Henry Bergh in New York, and urges her German readers to follow his example.

A new opera will be produced shortly in the Berlin opera house, which has for its sub-ject "German Marches." It is replete with Vienna waltzes, and introduces a grand mil-itary and spectacular tableau. The conclud-ing portion of the musicale programme is "The Paris Entry March," as played when the Germans entered Paris in 1813.

The comedian, Adolph Link, has started for New York to fulfill an engagement at the Stadt theater,
Mr. Chapman Coleman, first secretary of
the United States legation at Berlin, sailed
for New York on the steamer Fulda to-day from Bremen.

LOGAN'S INITIAL SLOGAN,

The Powerful and Popular Speaker Opens the Pennsylvania Campaign.

CHEERED BY OVER 6,000 VOICES

Masterly Resume of the Republican Party's Record-Failure of the Present Administration-The The Duties of the Hour.

Big Day For Pittsburg.

Perrsnumo, Sept. 25,-The republicans pened the gubernatorial campaign here toright with a torchlight parade and an immense mass meeting at Music hall. About one thousand men were in the procession which traversed through the principal streets, and then escorted the speakers to the meeting hall, which has a seating capacity of 6,000. It was filled long before 8 o'clock, and when the speaking began there was not standing room. Among those who addressed the meeting were General Beaver, candidate for governor; General Osbourne and General John A. Logan. The latter did not arrive until 9:20 p. m., and at 10 o'clock was introduced to the audience by President William Met-ealf, steel manufacturer of this city. The appearance of General Logan created un-bounded enthusiasm, and for five minutes he was unable to speak for the cheering. When order had been restored he said:

All thought and action follow certain lines from the cheering and office at time, these lines

from training, and after a time these lines become set and are only changed with great difficulty. Where no change is attempted, we have but to follow the line of the past to we have but to follow the line of the past to discover the direction that will be pursued in the future. So with the histories of parties; where their platforms remain the same, we can only judge of their future usefulness by what they have accomplished in the past. The party now in power in this land has written its history. After nearly twenty-live years of supremacy, that party was relieved in 1891, and to-day but one measure enacted in accord with its linancial policy remains on the statute books, to-wit; the independent in accord with its infinite a policy remains on the statute books, to-wit: the independent treasury system. Its financial dogmas main-tained then and advocated now, have all been abandoned by the country. The pet doctrine of this democratic party, which it still fanatically clin's to-state soverei_nity —went down in a war waged by the southern half of the party, backed by the sympathy and assistance of their northern allies. At the close of this disastrous rule, when the

republican party

CAME TO THE RESCUE
of our government, rapidly falling into a
state of dissolution, they found that
the financial and tariff policy of their deteated opponents had brought the county to
its lowest level, without credit at home of its lowest level, without credit at home of abroad. Certainly there is naught in this record of democratic control to inspire the hope that its present course in the manage-ment of the government will improve. The republican party was defeated in the last election for the reason that the demo-eratic party had for twenty years persistently made all manner of unfounded charges of de made all manner of infounded charges of de-linquency in the administration of the affairs of the government until the cry was raised by agreat many people for a change for the pur-pose of ascertaining the truth or falsity of the accusation. The democratic party en-tered upon their search with an earnest zeal. tered upon their search with an earnest zeal, inspired by jealous maliee and a longing desire to fasten upon the republican party the same character of corruption in the administration of the government as had marked their own regime. After a most minute and painstaking examination of every transaction of the government for the last twenty-five years, the old democratic party, disappointed and disheartened, snarlingly admit that the record of the republican party, for purity and official integrity, is the marvel of the world. Controlling this government during a time Controlling this government during a time when the most stupendous collections and isbursments of money were made of any time during its history, no man can point to a single case where the government was de-frauded that the defaulter was not pursued. and the cases of actual loss to the government are so rare that they can be enumerated on the fingers of my hand. The percentage of loss during the republican administration will defy comparison with the history of any

government on earth.
FINANCIAL SYSTEM When the republican party assumed con-trol of the government, we established a sys-tem of currency that avoided all the evils ex-perienced under the democratic theory. The national banking system, the child of the re-publican party, is constantly threatened by democratic opposition and should be restored to the care of the party of its invention. The immence capital invested in the banks and the vast amount of their loans and assets would render any radical change in the sysem inimical to the conservative business in-terests of the whole country. We find the remocratic party ready at all times to seize upon any quack system of finance for the payment of the public debt, that promises destruction to our credit and our honor in the future. At the same time it bitterly op-poses every advanced step taken by our party and when we made our currency could to and when we made our currency equal to coin we had to overcome their bitter opposi-tion. So their opposition extended to all the great measures proposed by the republican party, THE TARIFF.

They have ever opposed our tariff system, and I desire to discuss this tariff question in a plain, common-sense, and business-like nanner. I promise to advance no theories but simply recall to you minds historical fact, and leave them to justify my tariff con-victions. I am a tariff man from principle, nd what led to my convictions I propose

riefly to discuss.

Immediately after the formation of our resent government, and as the second act of present government, and as the second act of the federal congress, a tariff bill was passed and signed by George Washington, which de-clared in its preamble that such a measure was: "necessary" for the "discharge of the debts of the United States, and the encour-agement and protection of manufactures." By a study of the commercial history of our ntry,I find this political measure followed an unusual business activity, and a rapid increase in the number of our manu-Prior to the revolution, you will remember, it had been the policy of England to

CRUSH THE RISING INDUSTRIES of the colonies, and that this was one of the leading causes of the war for independence. Those far-seeing statesmen-the framers of Those far-seeing statesmen—the framers of our constitution and organizers of our government—readily perceived the necessity for fostering our manufacturers and protecting our labor, in order to make the country self-sustaining. This system worked so well that at the next congress the law was extended. The prosperity of the people continued, and in 1812 they were enabled to sustaim themselves in the war waged with England, and win the victory. Immediately following this war the English merchants attempted, by a concerted plan, to glut the American market concerted plan, to glut the American market with manufactured goods and force the suspension of our manufacturers, even at a tem-porary loss to themselves, that their harvest inight be the richer when their competition in this country had been broken down. The in this country had been broken down. The scireme failed, owing to the prompt action of congress in enacting the tariff law of 1816, which is really the basis of our American system of protection. Again, referring to our commercial history, I find this period marked by the increased prosperity of the people. Tals was followed in 1824 and 1828 by laws extending the scope of the tariff acts already on the statute books.

But now came a division in the previous

already on the statute books.

But now came a division in the previous almost unanimous sentiment of the country in reference to protection.

The south, fostering slavery, had devoted all her energies to making that traffic profitable, and bad not kept pace with the north in advancing her manufactures. She saw with jealous eye the independent position attained by the north through her varied industries, and instead of discerning the real reason for their sluggard pace, the leaders of reason for their sluggard pace, the leaders of

as the cause of their condition. Such a clamor came from the south for free trade that the tariff men consented to a compromise and passed the act of 1882, which modified the existing law. This action was secured by the craft of the southern leaders in consolidating their people upon the two doctrines of state's rights and free trade. But as all compromises have ever proven,

this one was a failure, and while it gave a set-back to our rapidly increasing interests of the north, was not satisfactory to the set-back to our rapidly increasing interests of the north, was not satisfactory to the southerners, who openly rebelled in South Carolina. But president Jackson soon quelled this disturbance, and the free-trade advocates claimed to be satisfied with the Clay compromise of 1833, which was a square back Hown from the advanced position occupied by the tariff men, and proved a costly blunder. Our industries were from that time on the wane, and the commercial distress of 187 is traceable to this compromise. The advocates of free trade, having secured full power, through the add of the kimited doctrines of state's rights and slavery, in 1846 passed the free trade act of that year, and then followed such financial panic and business depression as this countries had never experienced. The furnaces of Pennsylvania ceased to burn, the rich mountains were no longer mined, and the growing manufactures of the state were paralyzed. Infant industry, that required the watchful care of a protecting povernment, was rublessly destroyed by the adoption of this free-trade heresy. But in 1841 the republican party came into power, bearing upon its vietorious banner the magic inscription of the glorious trinity.

ENTRY, EREEDOM, AND PROTECTION.

glorious trinity,
UNITY, FREEDOM, AND PROTECTION,
With this cry had the victory of 1860
been won, and right nobly did the party proceed to impress these doctrines upon the policy of the government. By the genius of the republican party the tariff act of 1861 was passed, and our sleeping energies were at once aroused, and the diversibel industries of the country were once more cherished nd fostered.

What a contrast did our condition present to that of the confederacy during the four and a half years of struggle. In opposition and a mas years of struggle. In opposition to our policy of protection, the confederate constitution declared in section 8: "Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imports, and excises, for revenue necessary to pay the debts, provide for the common defense, and carry on the government of the Confederate States; but no heavily shall be greated out of the treasure. county shall be granted out of the treasury, nor shall any duty or tax on importations from foreign nations be laid to promote or oster any branch of industry." Since then loster any branch of industry." Since then the democratic platforms have followed in theory and almost in words the confederate constitution on this subject. By this policy, which they would have forced upon the government, they were left in a perfectly dependent condition, so far as manufactured articles were concerned and they had also articles were concerned, and they had abso-lutely but few manufactures until the block-ade was established. The union blockade served the purpose of a prohibitory tariff and forced the energies of the southern people to be exerted in the direction of manufacturing. On the other hand, the north during the war, On the other hand, the north during the war, and the whole country since, under the wise policy of the American protective tariff, has made rapid strides along the road of prosperity in the direction of peace and plenty. And in spite of the vast destruction of property and shrinkage in values consequent upon a great war, our accumulations in this country have more than trobled since 1860, when the aggregation of wealth from the the time the Pilgrims first landed was \$14,000,000,000.

Surely we must look for some cause for the vast increase over and beyond the natural growth of the country. Will any one say that prior to 1850 our people were not as in-telligent, were not as energetic as now? Certainly not. But the genius and energy of the American people needed to be directed: their one-time reeble efforts required protec-tion, and the statesmanship of the republican tion, and the statesmanship of the republican party gave that direction and protection. And to-day your ports may be closed to the world, and you may be denied communion with all mankind, and yet the American people can live in comfort, ease, and elegance. It may be well for your people to inquire as to the benefits they have received under the

PROTECTING CARE OF THE TARIFF

In Pennsylvania the number of monufacturing establishments in 1850 was 22,353; in 1880, 31,225. Capital invested in 1860, 8190,-055,994; in 1880, 8474,497,993. Hands employed in 1800, 222, 132; in 1830, 387, 112. Wages paid in 1890, 869, 305, 565; in 1880, \$134,055, 304. Value of products in 1850, \$200, 121, 188; in 1880, \$744,748,045. Numbers of acres in farms and values in 1800, 17,012,140 acres; valued at at \$975,689,410. In connection with the cussion of the interests of your state I desire also to show what the protective tariff has done for my own state of Illinois. We have ten manufacturing counties which produc \$340,000,000, and ninety-two non-man ing counties which produce \$74,000,000. The average value of and in the manufacturing counties is \$43.90 per acre, and the non-manufacturing counties is \$29.88. These figures are only pro-duced to show the increase in the value of farm lands near manufacturing towns, where a home market is furnished the farmer for his products. Under our system of protection, factured goods are lower than in 1860. The wages of labor are increased, while the cost of manufactured articles is diminished, and our annual accumulations amount to 35 per cent, of the profits of the whole world, and our people are in the best possible condition. Contrast this result of the twenty-four years of republican stewardship with the miserable record of the democratic party up to 1860 when our treasury was nearly bankrunt and the commercial interests of the country were at the lowest ebb. The government was forced to borrow money at an exorbitant rate of interest, and distress prevailed every-where. What benefits have accrued to the whole country are realized only by the contemplation of these figures.

RESULTS OF THE PROTECTIVE SYSTEM. In 1880 the capital invested in manufac-tures in the United States did not amount to one-third of what is at present invested. The advance of wages from 1860 to 1880 is 150 per cent; increase in number of hands employed, 198 per cent. The excess in the amount of wages paid at present above the amount they would receive at the rate paid in 1860 is over one hundred and sixty million dollars. The value of property accumulated in the United States up to 1869, including slaves, was \$14,-099,090,090. In 1889 the aggregated value of property was \$44,000,000,000, being an increas of \$30,000,000,000 in twenty years. In twenty years of republican rule these great develop years of republican fine these great develop-ments have been brought about under the republican-American policy, in contradis-tinction to the democratic-English free trade or "tariff for revenue only." Whether we can say this vast growth, accumulation, and development is altogether attributable to the republican party or not, it is evident that their system of finance and their tariff polley gave encouragement to the people at home and abroad for investment and the exercise of their greatest energies, out of which grew an inspiration that led the people with gigantic strides to the attainment of the greatness, power, wealth and glory of this great republic. If the people are going to enter upon the democratic-English policy hereafter as better than the republican-american policy, would it not be well for them to effect and ask themselves the question whether under democratic rule this tion whether under democratic rule this country has ever advanced on any line whatever, either in wealth, intelligence or indi-vidual national power, as compared with these conditions under republican adminis-tration? At the end of the republican rule tration? At the end of the republican rule we found everywhere in this land peace, happiness, and prosperity, and shall we abandon a policy that has brought this about? Will the farmers demand that our manufactures be shut down, and their home-market destroyed? Will the operatives of this country be so country be so

BLIND TO THEIR INTERESTS
as by their votes to help retain in power a
party that attempted to destroy the business
of their employers? With the histories and
accomplishments of these two parties contrasted, why hesitate in deciding which shall
control our state and, national envernment trasted, why hesitate in deciding which shall centrol our state and national government. What is there in the men or methods of the democratic party to inspire confidence or trust? Who believes that a congressional session will ever close without an attempt being made by the democratic party to destroy our tariff system? And shall the \$2,000,000,000 invested in manufactures, and the 2,750,000 of operatives, be left to the mercy of the tariff tinkers of the democratic party? It has been frequently asserted by the democratic party? It has been frequently asserted by the dem-ocratic party that our commerce suffered in-der republican rule. That has been proved over and over again to be absolutely untrue. over and over again to be absolutely unitale.
Our exports since 1861 have amounted to over
\$12,000,000,000, or one-third more under
twenty-four years of republican rule than
the exports had heretofore aggregated.
The democracy ignorantly contounded our
commerce with our carrying trade, and have
demonstrated their ability or lack of ability to increase that trade by their course since they have controlled the national administra-tion. One of the first acts of this administra-

tion was to crush and destroy the first man

who had made it possible for American shipping to compete with the world. Not satisfied with the stinging blow, a democratic postmaster general impudently refused to pay the mail subsidy voted by congress for the transportation of mails in American ships, and allowed our mails to be carried in foreign bottoms. The democratic party habit control of this government during on

lai control of this government during one session of congress, and we may fairly judge of it by its works. That party came into power on the promise to administer this government more economically than the remultical party had, and to correct abuses that had crept into the public service.

WHERE IS THE EVIDENCE of economy, and what abuses have been corrected. This year congress appropriated millions or dollars more than the republical party has appropriated for several years, and then they did not appropriate within millions of what the democratic estimate called for. We were promised a navy, but no sten has been taken for the fulfillment of that promise, but the time of the session was spent in an inglorious attempt to destroy our protecan inglerious attempt to destroy our protec-tive tariff. The country has been searched for men to

The country has been searched for men to represent us abroad, whose only object a few years ago was to destroy this government. We have been harrassed with petty quarrels with foreign nations, and the administration has failed to show any nerve in demanding the rights of American citizens. This constitutes the record of the present administration, and it is a fair average of democrasic statesmanship and ability. Is there anything in this showing that tends to convince the mind of the wisiom of continuing vince the mind of the wisdom of continuing

this party in power?

This administration refused to approve the few bills that were passed to relieve the poor soldlers who were unable to make the technical proof required by the department, as many of them are not, but who have received in the power and transfer on the proof required to the department. injuries, severe and tromblesome; injuries and disease contracted in the army. Yet, because the proof did not come up to the standard, the administration says he cannot allow charity to step in the way of duty. This is a very strange position for the administration to take. Is there no such thing as charity in a government? Is the cold rule to be applied to every human being who is unfortunate and cannot make the exact evidence required by the statutes or is it foot that the every by the statutes, or is it a fact that the govern ment should reach out the hand of charity and assist the poor unfortunate men who preserved it as a nation? Will the adminispreserved it as a nation? Will the administration say that charity did not step in the way of duty when thousands of dollars were appropriated for the relief of the sufferers from the floods of the Mississippi and Ohio

WAS THERE ANY LAW making it incumbent on the government to do this? Was it not an act of charity? Will he say that while he extended charity to a person who failed to perform his duty in the ervice of his country, and claimed to put a haritable construction upon his act, will be ay be can not do that when a poor unfortusay he can not do that when a poor unfortunate soldier asks the same favor extended to him. Is this the policy of this administration? Widely does it differ from the sentiments of Mr. Lincoln, when he expressed the noble thought, "With malice toward none; with charity for all." The charity that this administration seems to extend, is extended to the who were the expenses of xtended to the who were the enemies of country, and not those wno were its

What will Pennsylvania do? Will she electher state ticket or will she do as once before, let this large republican majority be frittered away to nothing. General Beaver, who is your candidate for governor, is an able man, a gentleman, and an honest man, and certainly it is not to his discredit that he was a brave and gallant soldier, and lost one of his limbs while leading the Pennsylvania boys to victory against those who were trying to destroy this government. He now marches forth on two crutches. Is that to be despised, or is it to his credit? Is there no longer sompathy, no longer gratitude in the breasts of the American people? I believe there is, and that the gratitude of the people of Pennsylvania will assert itself in the November elections, and place as chief magistrate of the great state one of the noblest sons, General Beaver. What will Pennsylvania do? Will she sons, General Beaver.

UNITED LABOR DISUNITED

a Big Chicago Convention-Corrupt Tactics of Delegates. CHICAGO, Sept. 25 .- The Cook County United Labor convention had an exceedingly

stormy session lasting nearly four hours this afternoon and accomplished nothing. A determined effort was made on the part of the outsiders to capture the convention, and the attempt called forth an equally determined effort to prevent its success. It was only possible in the four hours' session to elect a temporary chairman and get through a motion to adjourn. Two hours were consumed in the roll call for temporary chairman, Charles G. Dixon being finally declared elected. There were 741 delegates in the half. Fully two hundred persons to whom no tickets had been regularly ssued, occured seats intended for dele Several of the delegates, it is asserted, parties to a scheme to capture the conven tion. It is declared that each of these men after going in themselves, called the ticket of as many other delegates as possibl and then going out distributed the eards among outsiders. This process was repeated until 200 spurious delegates were inside and attempting to carry all viva voce votes their

own way.

The convention was declared adjourned, subject to the call of the temporary chairman. He will probably reassemble the convention Tuesday. The following persons were officially admitted as spectators: Captain W. P. Black and Mr. Solomon, two of the law-

yers who conducted the defense of the anarchists; Mrs. W. P. Black, Mrs. Parsons and Mrs. Ames.

The committee of twenty-one, from whom the call for the labor convention emanated, met to night and decided that it had power to have out of the convention all delegates. to bar out of the convention all delegates considered by the committee to be autagonistic to the nomination of a full, independent ticket, or a full, independent ticket, or opposed to the organization of a new pollti-cal party. The bricklayers' and stone masons' slone cutters' unions; pressed brick masons' stone cutters' unions; pressed brick and terra cotta setters' unions, cigar makers' union, No. 14, Knights of Labor, local assemblies 1810 and 6125, and stationary engineers No. 25, were thereupon deprived of any representation whatever. The representation of the Typographical Union, street car drivers and hod carriers was reduced about two thirds. This action is claimed by the committee to refleve the movement of delegates, who were under the control of politicians in the two leading political parties. The delegates who were shut out, assert on the other hand that this action places the convention in the hands this action places the convention in the hands of the socialists and radical element of the Knights of Labor.

BULGARIAN BUDGET.

An American Offer-Proposed Rulers -October 2 Election Day, Soria, Soft. 25.-|New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE. |-Members of the Zancoff party are discussing preparations for the reception of General Kaulbars. It being

now clear that the military will not take

part, the projected demonstration promises to

be a great fiasco. Sofia, Sept. 25 .- it is stated that when Prince Alexander was still in power Mr. Mackay, the American millionaire, offered to advance a large loan to the Bulgarian gov-

ernment. The assertion is made in political circles The assertion is made in political circles that the grand sobranje will elect King Charles of Roumania Prince of Bulgaria, in reward for Roumania's recent friendly attitude. The election of King Charles will, it sthought, be agreeable to Servia because it will be eniculated to realize the formation of a Balkan federation. It is further asserted that if the powers do not accept King Charles, Aliko Pasha, or one of the Oricans princes, or as a final resort, the Russian generates princes, or as a final resort, the Russian gen-eral. Ignatieff, will be proposed. The state of the slege will be raised on the 2d of October so that the elections may be held.

Burlington Democrats

BUBLINGTON, In., Sept. 21.-The demo cratic county convention held in this city this afternoon was the largest, most harmonious and enthusiastic for years. A strong county ticket was nominated and a resolu-tion, pledging an increased majority for Itali-for congress in this county, was passed by a

LANDED ON AMERICAN SOIL

Justin McCarthy, Author, Lecturer and Nationalist, Arrives in New York

AND TALKS ON IRISH AFFAIRS.

What the Great Irish Commoner Has to Say on Recent Events in England and the Probable Outcome,

McCarthy in America.

New York, Sept. 25.—Justin McCarthy, who arrived here this afternoon on the White Star steamer Brittanic, was met down the bay by a committee of reception on the revenue cutter. The committe greeted Me-Carthy cordially, who was pleased to meet them. The committee consisted of Colonel Cavanaugh, William Lane O'Neill and William B. Clarke. McCarthy is a middle sized man with florid complexion and sandy gray beard. He said that he came over with Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Pracede, and had a delightful journey. He talked freely, and said in regard to the defeat of Gladstone's home rule measure that he was quite prepared for it and was surprised that there was not a greater majority against it. The people were now anxious to see what Chamberlain will do. He did not think that Hartington had carried as many with him as it was thought he would do, and he believed it would be found that the secessionists would fall away from the ranks of Salisbury when they found that they had received no anpointments. If eviction was pressed in Ireland he thought there might be individual disturbances here and there, but there would be no organized political troubles, because the Irish people understood the position of affairs perfectly. As to the suppression of the National league, that could never take place, because it was an English as well as an Irish institution, and would require an act of parliament to bring this to pass, which would be a very difficult accomplishment, as they numbered eighty-six home rulers and would be sure to have a great many radicals with them. There had been something said about an organized attempt on behalf of the Irish people to avoid paying their rent. He did not believe that anything of the kind would occur. Of course in some cases it was impossible for the people In some cases it was impossible for the people to pay their rent, as they were without means. In speaking about the appointment of a commission to inquire as to the tenure and purchase of land in Ireland, mentioned in the queen's speech today, he said that was one of the many ways the tories had of evading the question, and that it only meant a delay to enable them to formulate some definite plan for dealing with the Irish question. He spoke of his recent defeat in Derry, and said the case would come up for hearing before Justice O'Brien, who was an enemy to the cause of home rule, he having been defeated by a friend of Parnell's in a contest at Ennis.

As to his return to Europe, McCarthy said he intended to be back for the opening of parliament on the 6th of February. He had not come here on any political mission of any barliament on the 6th of February. He had not come here on any political mission of any kind, but to give political lectures for his own purpose. He had come as a literary man rather than a politician, and intended to lecture on "The English House of Parliament," "The Irish National Cause," "English Politics," and one or two other subjects, and endeavor to give the American people a fair view of things on the other side. The Irish people, he added, felt perfectly satisfied with the defeat of Gladstone's measure, and seemed disposed to call it a victory rather than defeat, for when they commenced the light eight years ago they had but eight or nine home rulers, while when they walked with

ville when they walked with Gladstone to the house of commons last March they had 511. He believed that if the March they had 511. He believed that if the present government carried out Lord Carnavon's plan they would be in power for a long time. Lord Randolph Churchill would, he believed, be educated to home rule. He was a very clever young man, and a deep thinker, although but a school boy in many of his ways. McCarthy spoke of the admiration which Gladstone and Parnell had for each other, and said Parnell believed implicitly in Gladstone's newer to give the trest nearly Gladstone's power to give the Irish people what they sought if he lived.

BANKS AND BONDS.

Treasurer Jordan Thinks the Bond Calls Will Cause no Withdrawals.

New York, Sept. 25 .- [Special Telegram to the Bee.]-A Washington special to the Sun says: Treasurer Jordan, referring yesterday to the alleged threat of several national banks to withdraw from the national bank ing system, said: "You can rest assured no bank will carry out that threat. First, because the situation to them is not at all stringent, and they are in no danger of being driven to the wall, or even cramped by these bond calls. Secondly, because there are no state laws under which these banks can reorganize profitably. It any of the states had laws under which they might issue currency there might be some temptation to get out of the system, although I doubt if their circulation would be accepted generally I am inclined to believe that these banks would not for a good deal lose their status as national banks for the reason that much of their business would go to the remaining na-tional banks. This would be especially the case with small depositors, whose suspicions are easily aroused and to whom the word "mational" in a bank's title has always seemed a great protection for the small investments. Again, money now commands 5 and 6 per cent, and banks cannot afford to retire their circulation when it is as valuable as that. There never was a time when the banks were making as much money as now.

If money were as cheap as it was some months ago, there might be some sense in these reports, but it is nonsense to talk of it

It is runnored at the treasury department that the forced sets litution of other bonds for the called 3 per cents, will not be pushed very rapidly and that plenty of time will be given banks to make the change. Called bonds deposited by banks will be the last to be taken up for liquidation, and no bank will be crippied by these calls.

A Big Belgian Strike.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 25.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BRE]—A strike has commenced at Montigny on the Sambre, and at Marcinelle, in the same province, similar to that at Charlerol, which was made the scene of pillage and incendiarism last March. The present strikers, imitating the demands already formulated by a mass meeting of laborers before the commission of inquiry on the labor question, exact 4 f. 50 c. day, which would constitute a great increase on the present wages. It is not yet definitely known whether the strike will become general, but fears are entertained that it will assume alarming proportions.

A Rather Stray Bullet, SIMS, Dak., Sept. 25.-All the miners of

the Northern Pacific Coal company struck to-day on account of Vice President Bullet's order that employes should sign a contract to forfeit all pay due, on violation of any of the company rules. The strikers are premised all from Temberline, and it is thought the difficulties at that point may be repeated

Big Job for a Lord.

VIENNA, Sept. 25. - There is good authority for the statement that Lord Idiesleigh, British foreign secretary, is trying to effect a reapproachment between Servia, Bulgaria, Greece and Turkey, and hopes that Austria will favor such an adiance, the formation of which is considered possible owing to the necessity of unaling against a common invader. It is thought the only serious difficulty will be to minuse Greece to join the alliance.